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# OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA GAZETTE



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## NOTE

There is an Extraordinary issue to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 4 dated 28-4-2022, namely:—

(1) Extraordinary dated 28-4-2022 from pages 197 to 200, Department of Home, Notification No. 21/5/2020-HD(G)/Part-III/6411 regarding amendment of Government Notification dated 23-11-1995.

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## GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Agriculture

Directorate of Agriculture

## Notification

3/4/P&amp;E/49/Agri-Export/2022-23/D.Agri/37

The Government of Goa is pleased to approve Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) for Goa State of the Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa.

Agriculture Export Policy (AEP)  
for Goa State

## Executive Summary

Government of India has aimed to double agricultural Export from US \$ 30+billion to US \$ 60+billion by 2022 and reach US \$ 100 billion in the next few years after that.

Goa State can contribute its share above target by having a guiding policy for Agricultural Exports at State Level and a Monitoring Committee.

Agriculture produce from Goa such as Cashew, Mancurad Mango, Moira Banana, Alsando, Korgut Rice could form the export blanket of the State. Goa Cashew is organic by default. As of now 9500 ha Cashew plantation is under certified organic and additional 1500 ha of cashew is under conversion stage. In addition to above, another 10,000 Ha of area under different crops is under conversion under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). Branding organic Cashew from Goa can fetch revenue to the State and increase farmer's income.

## Agri Exports from Goa

The export of Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) products from Goa in 2016-17 was 17740.23 MT with value of Rs. 9881.12 lakhs. In 2017-18 the export was 13585.93 of value Rs. 7364.51 lakhs. The major products exported from Goa are Alcoholic beverages,

Jaggery and confectionary, miscellaneous preparation and cereals preparations etc.

Broad objectives of Goa State Agri Export Policy, aims to increase farmers income and State share in National Agri Exports. Main objectives are as below:

i. To promote Goa as Agri. Export Hub of India.

ii. Entrepreneurship development in Agri. Export.

iii. To diversify export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.

iv. To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.

v. Creation of efficient export oriented infrastructure and utilization of existing infrastructure.

vi. To set up an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.

vii. Skill development of the concerned stakeholders in the agri. export.

Goa can become an export hub owing to the facility of Mormugao Port and Dabolim Airport. Upcoming green field international airport can multiply the opportunity for exports and boost State revenue.

All this can be achieved when efforts of farmers are coupled with development of necessary export infrastructure in the State. Private Entrepreneurs and Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industries will have to be involved in infrastructure development.

Providing of stable trade policy regime and reforms undertaken in Agriculture Sector will pave way for Agriculture Export from Goa.

Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa is Nodal Department for Agriculture Export Policy and efforts like formation of FPO's, processing units etc. will boost Agriculture Exports from Goa.

The State Agri Export Policy is organized in two broad categories namely Strategic and Operational with sub categories as below:

#### *Strategic Recommendations:*

1. Policy Measures
2. Stable Trade Policy Regime
3. Infrastructure and Logistics Support
4. Holistic Approach to boost exports
5. Active involvement of Government of Goa in Agri Exports

#### *Operational Recommendations:*

1. Focus on Clusters
2. Promoting Export of Value Added Product
3. Skill Development
4. Market Development
5. Attract Private Investments in Export Oriented Activities and Infrastructure
6. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) & Digitization
7. Traceability System

#### *1) Introduction*

Goa, India's smallest State by area and fourth smallest by population is bounded by Maharashtra on the North, Karnataka on the East and south and by Arabian Sea on the west. Goa has an area of 3702 sq. km. The geographical location of Goa is between latitude 15°40'00" North to 14°53'54" North and longitude 74°20'13" East to 73°40'33". Goa is a part of the coastal country known as the Konkan, which is an escarpment rising up to the Western Ghats range of mountains, which separate it from the Deccan Plateau.

Rice is the major cereal crop cultivated along with pulses and millets. Cashew is the major plantation crop followed by Coconut, Arecanut, Mango, jackfruit and spices.

Tourism is Goa's primary industry; it gets 12% of foreign tourist arrivals in India. The Goa coast is rich in minerals and ores, and mining forms the second largest industry. Iron, bauxite, manganese, clays, limestone and silica are mined.

Goa, being in the tropical zone and near the Arabian Sea, has a hot and humid climate for most of the year. The State's three seasons are: Southwest monsoon period (June – September), post-monsoon period (October – January) and fair weather period (February – May). Over 90% of the average annual rainfall (120 inches) is received during the monsoon season.

## 2) Current Agriculture Scenario

Agriculture is an important activity in Goa. The State faces problems for enough cultivable land to feed its own population. The coastal areas are exposed to salinity and do not qualify as good agricultural areas, while the inland areas are not productive enough. For its day-to-day needs of agricultural produce like vegetables, Goa is dependent on Karnataka and Maharashtra. However, approximately one-third of the total land in Goa falls under forest areas. The important crops, apart from Paddy and Pulses, Cash crops like Coconut, Cashewnut, Arecanut, Mango, Jackfruit, Banana, Pineapple are also grown in abundance. A variety of mangoes are grown in Goa. Some of the famous Mango varieties are Mankurad, Mussarade, Fernandine, Xavier, Alfonso, Colaco. There are two varieties of Jackfruit grown here namely Kapo (hard) and Rasal (soft). The vegetables that form a part of the agriculture in Goa are Brinjal, Lady's fingers, Radish, Cucumber, Pumpkins, Drumsticks, Chillies, Breadfruit and different varieties of Gourds. Sweet potatoes, Onions are also available.

## 3) Crop Production (2019-20)

Crop	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
1	2	3
Banana	2460	30898
Mango	5034	11006
Pineapple	326	5156
Other Fruits	3905	31892
Sweet Potato	66	164
Other Vegetables	7852	74582
Paddy	34698	90375
Pulses	4398	3855
Cashewnut	56476	28630
Coconut	26542	167.03 (million nuts)
Arecanut	1971	3704
Pepper	843	315
Kokum	75	865

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Goa.

## 4) Agri Exports from Goa

The export of Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) products from Goa in 2016-17 was 17740.23 MT with value of Rs. 9881.12 lakhs. In 2017-18 the export was 13585.93 of value Rs. 7364.51 lakhs. The major products exported from Goa are Alcoholic beverages, Jaggery and confectionary, miscellaneous preparation and cereals preparations etc. The product wise details of export from Goa for year 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as below:

Product Name	2016-17		2017-18	
	Qty	Rs. Lacs	Qty	Rs. Lacs
Alcoholic Beverages	3126.93	4672.06	2498.22	3696.95
Jaggery & Confectionery	10898.47	2842.11	8511	2110.8
Other Fresh Vegetables	421.96	369.56	567.84	382.4

Miscellaneous Preparations	2383	536.16	1622	358.67
Other Fresh Fruits	139.32	357.21	137.51	312.65
Cereal Preparations	600.43	839.1	100.31	282.29
Floriculture	9.61	32.15	41.4	98.24
Processed Vegetables	123.91	193.42	62.85	94.15
Fresh Mangoes	34.56	36.55	37.66	23.09
Fresh Grapes	0	0	6	4.79
Fresh Onions	0.74	0.4	1.14	0.48
Processed Fruits, Juices and Nuts	1.29	2.42	0	0
TOTAL	17,740.22	9,881.14	13,585.93	7,364.51

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

#### 5) *Goa: Advantage for Agriculture Export Hub*

Goa has a long sea coast of 160 km. Mormugao port is one of the best all weather natural ports in India. It can accommodate over 50 ships in outer anchorage. Port has mechanized loading facility, an oil berth and general cargo berth. Goa has Marmagao sea port mainly handling export of mineral ores.

Goa has international airport at Dabolim which is 25 km. away from State capital, Panaji. The airport has customs clearance facility. International chartered flights arrive at Dabolim regularly. Goa is linked to all major cities in country by air.

Airport has a Centre for Perishable Cargo (CPC). It is established by CONCOR under common infrastructure scheme of APEDA. Perishable cargo is being exported from this CPC to Middle East Countries.

A green field airport of international standards is being developed at Mopa in Pernem taluka. This green field airport is expected to be operational from 2022. Mopa Airport with creation of necessary facilities can boost Agri exports from Goa.

Tourism is Goa's primary industry. Goa receives 12% of foreign tourist arrivals in India. Tourist visiting Goa can be of advantage for promotion of brand Goa Organic.

Area of 9500 ha is under certified organic cashew production which can be tapped for export of value added organic cashew with brand name. In addition 1500 ha cashew area is under conversion process. Goan 'Korgut' rice and par boiled red kernel Jyoti rice along with Mankurad mango and Alsando (pulse) would add to export basket of Goa.

#### 6) *Aims & Objectives:*

Production centric approach has to be reoriented towards market centric production in order to boost exports. Agriculture exports, if properly supported by infrastructure, institutional backup, packaging, freight, transport and connected to the internal production system backed by market access will be in a position to transform agricultural economy. Low farm productivity to poor infrastructure, global price volatility to market access form the challenges in Agri exports'

The broad objectives of Goa State Agri Exports policy aims to increase farmers income and State share in national Agri exports.

Main objectives are as below:

- i. To promote Goa as Agri. Export Hub of India.
- ii. Entrepreneurship development in Agri. Export.



- iii. To diversify export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
- iv. To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- v. Creation of efficient export oriented infrastructure and utilization of existing infrastructure.
- vi. To set up an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.
- vii. Skill development of the concerned stakeholders in the agri. export.

7) *Goa State Agriculture policy- Elements and Strategies:*

The State Agriculture Export policy recommendations are organized in two broad categories: strategic and operational.

7.A. *Strategic:*

- 1. Policy Measures
- 2. Stable Trade Policy Regime
- 3. Infrastructure and Logistics Support
- 4. Holistic Approach to boost exports
- 5. Active involvement of Government of Goa in Agri Exports

7.B. *Operational:*

- 8. Focus on Clusters
- 9. Promoting Export of Value Added Product
- 10. Skill Development
- 11. Market Development
- 12. Attract Private Investments in Export Oriented Activities and Infrastructure
- 13. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) & Digitization
- 14. Traceability System
- 15. Use of Agri-Start-Up Fund

7.A *Strategic Recommendations*

As mentioned in the Agriculture Export Policy laid down by Department of Commerce, Government of India, top exportable agricultural commodities and products has

been identified as focus commodities for specific farm, infrastructure and market intervention.

7.A.1. *Policy Measures*

General and commodity specific measures will be identified and implemented to boost Agri Exports. Measures such as registration of organic cultivators and certification of organic produce, identification of indigenous ethnic products, establishment of pack houses and store houses to meet international quality aspects.

7.A.2. *Stable Trade Policy Regime*

The changes in export regime on the grounds of domestic price fluctuations, religious and cultural belief can have long term repercussions and require constant fine tuning and keep the market anxious which often leads to price shocks. While these decisions may serve the immediate purpose of maintaining domestic price stability, they end up distorting India's image in international trade as a long term and reliable supplier. It is necessary to refrain from making a distinction between the products meant for export and those for domestic consumption. This will provide the farmer some confidence to plan for the overseas market.

Providing assurance that the processed agricultural products and all kinds of organic products will not be brought under the ambit of any kind of export restriction (viz. Minimum Export Price, Export duty, Export bans, Export quota, Export capping, Export permit etc.) even though the primary agricultural product or non-organic agricultural product is brought under some kind of export restrictions. Thereby State Government will give confidence to the exporters, processors of agricultural products and all kinds of organic products, about the stable Trade Policy Resume for export of their produce.

In the Agri Export Policy of Department of Commerce (DoC), GoI, it is mentioned that few commodities which are essential for food security will be identified in consultation with

the relevant stakeholders and Ministries. Although export basket of Goa state does not include commodities which are essential for food security, in the events of any restrictions by GOI; Policy related issues will be discussed at State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee.

#### 7.A.3. *Infrastructure and Logistics Support*

Maintaining high quality standards and conformity with global/importing country specifications is the key to establishing Agri exports. Pre harvest and post harvest management are vital for maintaining quality of product. Quality certification and inspection procedures play immense role in maintaining quality standards. Need of the infrastructures in agriculture exports are the pre-requisites for post harvest management, inspection and certifications. Post-Harvest Infrastructure supports smooth logistical movement of Agri produce. This will have a direct co-relationship in increasing export volumes, assuring quality & ensuring better price realization per unit.

The gaps in the infrastructure, i.e. farm gate infrastructure/common infrastructure, will be identified by the State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee with the support of cluster facilitation cell in respective areas of the state and accordingly the feasibility of the infrastructure shall be studied. This shall ensure the reduction in post harvest losses, pest and disease free supply, residue monitoring of export consignments etc., in compliance with international markets, to boost the export as per international market requirements. Infrastructures proposed are as below:

a) *Pack houses and Cold Chain*: Intermediate storage; setting up of mechanized handling facilities such as sorting, grading, washing, waxing, ripening, packing, pre cooling, cold storage, pre-shipment treatment such as fumigation, x-ray screening, specialized storage facilities such as Controlled

Atmosphere (CA), Modified Atmosphere (MA), etc. are needed to be created as per the need of the cluster and product.

b) *Special infrastructure*: Special infrastructures like Vapor Heat Treatment, Irradiation Facilities, Hot Water Treatments and Cold Water Treatment Facilities, Dehydration, Individual Quick Frozen (IQF), Ripening etc. to enable exports of specific commodities may be created, as per demand of the trade.

c) *Exit Point Infrastructure*: Based on stakeholders' feedback, there is need for a multi-commodity pack house for storing perishable and semi-perishable commodities at ports to decrease the transit time taken from entering the port to shipment. Need for a parallel line for entry of perishable commodities into the port along with other commodities is also felt as entry to the port is identified as a major reason for loss of perishable crops.

d) *Processing infrastructure*: Infrastructure for processing of agro commodities are also to be developed, as per the need of the trade.

e) *Testing Labs*: Testing Labs also need to be established and strengthened as per the international market requirements. Leaf and Tissue Analysis labs, Residue testing labs, Food Testing labs- to check quality standards of food material targeted for exports, upgraded and advanced Soil & Water Testing labs. State shall undertake establishment of such facilities in public/private partnership in a phased manner.

f) *Refrigerated Transport Vehicles*: To reduce the post-harvest losses during transit, the cold/refrigerated vehicles are required for transportation of perishable produce.(Vegetable/fruits).

Emphasis will be to attract private investments in export oriented infrastructure at larger scale. Involvement of private sector since the initial planning of the infrastructure, results in efficient infrastructure which will boost Agri Export from State.

**7.A.4. Holistic Approach to boost exports**

Holistic approach involving convergence efforts of GOI institutions and State institutions will go a long way in targeting International markets to Goan products. Goan Diaspora in Middle East and European Union countries needs to be galvanized to boost Goa's Agri exports.

State departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Industries Trade and Commerce, Electricity, Public Works Department and APEDA, Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO), and Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industries (GCCCI) can work together to facilitate exports of Agricultural commodities.

**7.A.5. Active involvement of Government of Goa in Agri Exports**

Departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co-operation & Marketing, Industries Trade and Commerce etc. look after the production and post-harvest handling issues relating to agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, spices, floriculture and value addition of these products at the State level.

To administer and monitor the activities proposed under State Agri Export Policy and to converge the schemes and efforts of these departments, a State Level Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Hon. Chief Secretary, is proposed as under.

1. Chief Secretary	Chairman
2. Secretary (Agriculture)	Member
3. Secretary (Animal Husbandry)	Member
4. Secretary (Fisheries)	Member
5. Secretary (Industries)	Member
6. Director, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute (CCARI), Ela, Old Goa	Member

7. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	Member
8. Plant Protection Officer, Central Integrated Pest Management Centre (CIPMC), Goa	Member
9. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	Member
10. Director (Civil Aviation), Goa	Member
11. Chairman, Goa Chamber of Commerce & Industry (GCCCI)	Member
12. Managing Director, Goa State Horticulture Corporation Limited	Member
13. Secretary, Goa State Agriculture Marketing Board	Member
14. Director (Agriculture)	Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the above Committee shall be as under:

- The Committee shall review all Agri Export related issues including Infrastructure and policy matters.
- Senior Officers from Government of India may be invited based on availability.
- Representative from Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO) may be invited for the meeting.
- The Committee shall look after implementation of Agri Export Policy after the same is formulated.

**7.B OPERATIONAL:****7.B.1 Focus on Clusters**

Government of India has emphasized the need for focusing on a cluster development approach to boost the agricultural and horticultural production in India. A similar approach in export centric clusters is likely to result in a more focused pre and post-harvest management of the production as well as in upgrading the supply chain to attain much higher levels of export from those clusters.



Quality produce and consistency in supply are the major keys in success of export. Exporting agricultural products requires significant volumes of high quality produce of the same variety with standard parameters matching import demands. Small landholding pattern and low farmer awareness in India has often meant limited volumes of different varieties of multiple crops with little or no standardization. Export oriented cluster development across States will be key to ensuring surplus produce with standard physical and quality parameters which meet export demands.

In order to attain significant volumes of high quality produce of the same variety and to acquire negotiation capacities, the farmers' groups/Farmer Producer Organizations/ Growers' Co-operatives need to be established.

#### Proposed clusters

Sr. No.	Crop/Product
1	Paddy (Korgut and Red kernel (Jyoti) parboiled Rice)
2	Organic Cashew
3	Alsando (local Cowpea)
4	Khola Chilly
5	Local jaggary
6	Mancurad Mango

APEDA, Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Export Inspection Council (EIC) and other commodity Boards will provide the framework for ownership of the supply chain starting from farmer registrations, Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) formation, provision of quality inputs, price discovery, farmer training through technical organization and third party certification. The implementation will be done with full involvement of State Department of Agriculture/Animal Husbandry/ Fisheries, Co-operation, Industries, Goa State Agricultural & Livestock Marketing Board and CCARI - ICAR. This program can be clubbed with the Public-Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPP-IAD) scheme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana or under any of the PPP model as

involvement of private industry is critical to market success.

The effort will be to focus on developing export oriented infrastructure in the identified cluster areas where integrated post-harvest, processing facilities, laboratories etc. would be set up with support from Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI), (PMKSAMPADA)/ DoC (TIES)/DAC&FW (MIDH) / DAHDF (IDMF), etc. to have export oriented farm production and processing in compliance with standardized protocols, packaging, sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues and linking and networking this to next level of marketing channel.

In the identified clusters, the effort would also be made for sharing of best practice in the area of smart agriculture, production of residue free commodities with traceability, use of mobile app for pest management, use of Artificial Intelligence, use of drones for monitoring and adoption of newer technologies. Renewed focus is required on seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and proper utilization of water which can increase the area under irrigation.

#### 7.B.2 Promoting Export of Value Added Product

Post-harvest losses generally range from 5 to 10 percent for non-perishables and about 30 percent for perishables. This loss could be and must be minimized. The effective step for the same is to increase the agro processing.

Indigenous products such as Khola Chilly, Korgut Rice, Parboiled red kernel Rice, Maindoli Banana etc. will require extensive research, branding and aggressive marketing.

Changing lifestyles and increasing trend towards consumption of organic produce and its processed foods, provides significant growth potential in this sector which needs to be harnessed. The organic exports from India is in the range of Rs. 3450 crore (2017-18). The global trade in Organic products is estimated to be in the range of US\$ 90 billion. Therefore, the scope for improving organic



exports, especially, value added organic from India is very high.

The Government of India has implemented the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP). The national programme involves the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming etc. The NPOP standards for production and accreditation system have been recognized by European Commission and Switzerland for unprocessed plant products as equivalent to their country standards. Similarly, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has recognized NPOP conformity assessment procedures of accreditation as equivalent to that of US. With these recognitions, Indian organic products duly certified by the accredited certification bodies of India are accepted by the importing countries.

Total area under Organic certification in Goa under cashew is 8900 ha. Additionally 3000 ha is under conversion stage. 500 organic clusters have been formed under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) programme and 10000 ha area is under PGS conversion (2nd year). Subsequently this area also will be progressed to certified organic by fifth year. Presently cashew is exported from Goa.

Goa Forest Corporation has 8000 ha area under cashew. This vast plantation should be tapped for generating organic cashew for export.

#### *7.B.3 Skill Development*

Globally there is demand for import of agricultural products, where in importing countries are asking for quality; pest and disease free and complete traceable material for import. The Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary requirements are becoming stringent not only for developed countries but for developing countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE etc, too. Developed countries like USA, Japan, Australia, European Union etc. has developed

a system for importing agriculture produce and provided SOP.

Skill development and capacity building of all the stakeholders i.e. growers, pack house operators, special treatment facilities, phyto-sanitary certification authorities, staff of concerned line departments, exporters, logistics supplier and custom house agents, and the new entrepreneurs etc. needs to be enhanced. Training and capacity building of work force in food processing industry, value addition, will help in boosting exports.

Knowledge about role of various authorities like Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), APEDA, National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), EIC, custom house agents etc., export procedure and documentation, sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements, forward linkages and logistics, banking in export business, etc. needs to be imparted to new entrants, clusters, FPO's, officials of line departments, etc.

#### *7.B.4 Market Development:*

Detailed study of market of importing country, quality standards, packaging needs, etc will facilitate exports. Countries having less stringent import standards and giving better rates needs to be selected. Such countries can be targeted with aggressive marketing.

Market demand analysis for importing countries norms such as quality parameters, Residue Levels, Phyto-sanitary requirements, packaging requirements need to be studied and pursued with National Plant Protection Organization, Government of India for opening of such countries for our products.

Export markets for some products like Alsando, Red kernel par boiled rice, Cashew Feni are to be researched and tapped. The standard operating procedures for such new products and new markets need to be developed.

Promotional activities like participation in international exhibitions, organizing fairs, brand promotion will enhance export trade.

*Branding:* It is also recommended that marketing campaigns be created for individual fruits or products such as "Wonderful Mankurad", "Goa Feni", "Korgut Rice". This activity would be for a sustained communication campaign in the form of a branding blitz across key targeted markets. This must utilize both digital and traditional media platforms.

*Developing forward & backward linkages/ Buyer Seller Meets:*

It is observed that perfect match making is required for direct linkages between exporters and buyers and exporters and importers. There will be requirement of creating a platform for buyers & sellers. For Market promotion regular buyer seller meets will be organized at district level and state level to provide the platform for growers, exporters, importers etc.

*Marketing/branding of GI Products, organic products and ethnic products:* To gain the market advantage of indigenous/original products Geographical Indications (GI) are given to Goa Feni, Khola Chilly, Moira Banana, Khajem and Harmal chillies agro products in Goa. Another four products are in the process of securing GI. Therefore there is need for marketing and branding of these GI Products. Aggressive international marketing would be required for organic products and ethnic products of Goa.

GSA&LMB and GSHCL can coordinate such promotional activities in association with APEDA and FIEO. Assistance from Indian embassies abroad may be sought for such events.

*7.B.5 Attract Private Investments in Export Oriented Activities and Infrastructure:*

Skilled and efficient manpower in Agriculture in association with excellent managerial resources of private sectors can

work wonders for furthering Agri exports. Involvement of private sector in pre and post harvest activities can reduce wastage, enhance quality and increase value of agriculture produce. Government should seek to enhance participation of private sector in agriculture to improve efficiency of the value chain.

The areas where private investment could give effective results are as under –

1. Pre harvest management – Germplasm import and evaluation, input supply, accelerated technology transfer, mechanization at farm level.
2. Post Harvest Management - Collection Centers, Packhouse, Testing Labs, Special Treatment infrastructure, Logistics.
3. Infrastructure for agro processing.
4. Infrastructures at Sea Ports, Airports.
5. Support in market access and development activities.

*7.B.6 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) & Digitization:*

*Land Digitisation:*

India's Agri. Export Policy mentioned about register of land records, digitization of land records, geo-mapping of lands, registration of farmers and farmer producer organizations (FPOs) and carry out satellite mapping of lands while linking these details to farmer AADHAR cards. This will help in establishing traceability, market linkages and plugging leakages in public funds. State Government will coordinate successful implementation of such digitization to facilitate consolidation and aggregation of land holding for export oriented cultivation.

*Market Intelligence Cell:*

For decision making at both Government and trade level, the updated and errorless

information is the key parameter. APEDA and MPEDA run 'agri exchange portal' and 'fish exchange portal' respectively. India Trade portal is operated by FIEO with the support of DoC and it provides information relating to tariff scenarios in Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and non-FTA situations, the Sanitary and Phyto sanitary (SPS) notifications and also provides a window for Indian Embassies to offer market leads. Thus, relevant information on market intelligence is scattered in different web. It is proposed at Central level to develop an integrated online portal for real time updates relating to tariff, non-tariff, documentation, pesticide & chemical MRL notifications. This portal will facilitate exporters to make well-informed decisions related to markets, pricing, hedging and SPS notifications. The portal may also include a grievance redressal mechanism allowing exporters to flag off market related issues and challenges. Manual of Importing Country Requirements (MICOR) for all the major agriculture products exported from India for all major importing countries are also proposed. The exporters would be able to look up for requirements of importing country and comply, minimizing the risk of rejection of exported consignments.

Information will be analyzed in context of Goa state and disseminated among stakeholders through government websites, workshops, and training manuals to keep the stakeholders updated on information.

*Easing trade procedures and facilitation:*

Lengthy and cumbersome documentation and operational procedures at ports are root cause of hardships faced by exporters. They have often recommended implementing 24 x 7 single window clearances of perishables imports and exports at key ports across the nation. It is important to station full time Quarantine officer at Dabolim and Mopa

airports and Mormugao sea port to facilitate exports.

*Grievance Redressal cell:*

Importers of Agriculture products from India interact with Indian missions abroad to inform about their grievance. In order to provide follow-up and resolution of issues relating to export grievances the Trade Disputes Cell in the DGFT Office has been functional.

State Government will act as a coordinator for issues to be taken up or follow-up of the disputes of exporters and importers with the said Grievance Cell and shall be responsive for any of the action to be taken up at grass root level, for compliance.

*7.B.7 Traceability System:*

Hortinet collects stores and reports – forward and backward traces and quality assurance data entered by various stakeholders, i.e. producers, FPO's, processors, quality control labs, exporters, and government departments within the supply chain.

Hortinet traceability system shall be implemented with the help of State Government through the participation of farmers. The State Nodal Officer for Marketing will be responsible to increase exportable farm registration under traceability system, issue of package of practices, exportable quality production, audit of registered farms, fortnight pest monitoring of registered and approved farms and providing details of approved farms to APEDA and exporters. Farmers should be provided with the booklets containing all the details of package of practices.

A geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. At

present Goa Feni, Khola Chilly, Moira banana, Khajem and Harmal chilles from state has GI registration. The growers registered under GI shall be mapped with the HORTINET system, so that all the stakeholders can access database of GI registered growers. This will give effective implementation of GI registration and its commercial use.

#### Glossary:

AEP – Agriculture Export Policy  
 EODB – Ease of Doing Business  
 APEDA – Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority  
 CPC – Centre for Perishable Cargo  
 DoC – Department of Commerce  
 CA – Controlled Atmosphere  
 MA – Modified Atmosphere  
 IQF – Individual Quick Frozen  
 FIEO – Federation of Indian Export Organizations  
 GCCI – Goa Chamber of Commerce & Industries  
 EIC – Export Inspection Council  
 MPEDA – Marine Products Export Development Authority  
 FPO – Farmer Producer Organization  
 CCARI – ICAR – Central Coastal Agriculture Research Institute – Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
 PPP – IAD – Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development  
 MOFPI – Ministry of Food Processing Industries  
 PMKSAMPADA – Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana  
 TIES – Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme  
 DAC & FW – Department of Agriculture, Co-operation & Farmers Welfare  
 MIDH – Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture  
 DAHDF – Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries  
 IDMF – Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries  
 NPOP – National Programme for Organic Production  
 USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

PKVY – Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana  
 PGU – Participatory Guarantee Scheme  
 DGFT – Director General Foreign Trade  
 NPPO – National Plant Protection Organization  
 ECGC – Export Credit Guarantee Corporation

The Policy document is published for general information of the public.

This is issued with the approval of the Government.

By order and in the name of the  
 Governor of Goa

*Nevil Alphonso*, Director & ex officio Jt. Secretary (Agriculture).

Tonca-Caranzalem.



Department of Fisheries  
 Directorate of Fisheries

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#### Order

DF/GB/1/1/91-FSH-95/2021-22

Refer Notification No. 1. DF/PLG/BUD/2016-17 dated 16-09-2016 published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 25 dated 22-09-2016.

2. DF/PLG-BUD/2017-18 dated 10-01-2018 which is published in the Official Gazette Series I No. 42 dated 18-01-2018.

Sub: "Motorization of Traditional Craft"

The approval of the Government of Goa is hereby conveyed to discontinue the scheme called "Motorization of Traditional Craft" notified vide above referred notifications and its amendments, from financial year 2022-23.

This order is issued with the approval of the Government vide their U.O. No. 332/F dated 13-04-2022.

By order and in the name of the  
 Governor of Goa

*Dr. Shamila Monteiro*, Director & ex officio/ Jt. Secretary (Fisheries).

Panaji, 25th April, 2022.



## Department of Personnel

## Notification

1/4/2006-PER

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India and in supersession of the existing recruitment rules for the posts of Director of Museum and Curator, published in the Official Gazette, Series I No. 39, dated 27-12-2007, vide Government Notification No. 1/4/2006-PER dated 07-12-2007, the Governor of Goa hereby makes the following rules to regulate the recruitment to the Goa General Service, Group 'A' and 'B', Non-Ministerial, Gazetted and Non-Gazetted posts, in the Directorate of Museums, Government of Goa, namely:—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Government of Goa, Directorate of Museums, Group 'A' and 'B', Non-Ministerial posts, Gazetted and Non-Gazetted posts, Recruitment Rules, 2022.

(2) They shall apply to the posts specified in column (2) of the Schedule to these rules (hereinafter called as the "said Schedule").

(3) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. *Number, classification and level in the pay matrix.*— The number of posts, classification of the said posts and the level in the pay matrix attached thereto shall be as specified in columns (3) to (5) of the said Schedule:

Provided that the Government may vary the number of posts as specified in column (3) of the said Schedule from time to time subject to exigencies of work.

3. *Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.*— The method of recruitment to the said post, age limit,

qualifications and other matters connected therewith shall be as specified in columns (6) to (14) of the said Schedule.

4. *Disqualification.*— No person who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living or who, having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person, shall be eligible for appointment to the service:

Provided that the Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and the other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

5. *Power to relax.*— Where the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing and in consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons.

6. *Saving.*— Nothing in these rules shall affect reservations, relaxation of age limit and other concessions required to be provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Ex-servicemen and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Government from time to time in that regard.

These rules are issued in consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission conveyed vide its letters bearing No. COM/I/13/64/(1)/2006/91 dated 21-04-2022 and COM/I/13/64/(2)/2006/92 dated 21-04-2022.

By order and in the name of the  
Governor of Goa

Vishal C. Kundaikar, Under Secretary  
(Personnel-I).

Porvorim, 26th April, 2022.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name/ Designation of the post	Number of posts	Classifi- cation	Level in the Pay Matrix	Whether selection post or non- selection post	Age limit for direct re- cruits	Educational and other qualifications required for direct recruits	Whether age & educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotees	Period of proba- tion, if any	Method of recruitment, whether by direct recruitment or by promotion/ deputation/ transfer, or by deputation/ transfer/ contract and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods	In case of recruit- ment by promotion/ deputation/ transfer, grades from which promotion/ deputation/ transfer is to be made	If a D.P.C./ D.S.C. exists, what is its compo- sition	Circum- stances in which the Goa Public Service Commission is to be consulted in making recruitment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Director of Museum	01 (2022) (Subject variation depen- dent on workload).	Group 'A', Gazet- ted, Non- Minis- terial	L-11.	Selec- tion.	Not ex- ceeding 45 years. (Relaxable for Govern- ment servants upto five years in accord- ance with the instruc- tions or orders issued by the Governm- ent from time to time).	Essential: (i) Master's Degree in Indian History/ Archaeology/ Museology/Art and Culture from a recognized University or equivalent. (ii) Training in Museology from a recognized Institute or equivalent. (iii) Ten years experience in supervisory capacity in museum administration and setting up galleries. (iv) Knowledge of Konkani.	No	Two years.	By promotion, failing which, by transfer on deputation, failing both, by direct recruitment.	Promotion: Curator (Collection) with ten years of regular service in the grade. Transfer on deputation: An Official holding analogous post on regular basis under Central/State Government/ Union Territory Administration with five years regular service in the grade possessing educational qualifications and experience as laid down for direct recruits in column (8).	Group 'A', D.P.C. consisting of: (1) Chairman/ Member, Goa Public Service Commission - Chairman. (2) Chief Secretary or his nominee - Member. (3) Administ- rative Secretary/ Head of Department - Member. (For promotion and confirma- tion).	Consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission is necessary for making direct recruitment, promotion, confirmation, selecting an Officer for appointment on transfer on deputation and for amending/ relaxing any of the provisions of these rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						the Goa Public Service Commission may recommend a candidate if otherwise found fit and this requirement can be relaxed by the Government on the recommendation of the Goa Public Service Commission, if the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do.							
						<i>Desirable:</i>							
						(i) Experience in research work in the field of Museum.							
						(ii) Thorough knowledge of history and cultural traditions of Goa.							
						(iii) Knowledge of Marathi.							
2. Curator (Collection).	01 (2022)	Group 'B', Gazetted, Non-Ministerial	L-7.	Selection.	Not exceeding 45 years.	Essential:  (i) Master's Degree in Indian History/ Archaeology/Art and Culture/Heritage from a recognized University or equivalent. (ii) One year experience in Museum related work or research work and knowledge of documentation. (iii) Knowledge of Konkani.  <i>Note:</i> In case of non availability of suitable	No	Two years.	By promotion, failing which, by transfer on deputation, failing both, by direct recruitment.	<i>Promotion:</i> Curator (Education) with five years of regular service in the grade. <i>Transfer on deputation:</i> An Official holding analogous post on regular basis under Central/State Government/ Union Territory Administration.	Group 'B', D.P.C. consisting of: (1) Chairman/Member, Goa Public Service Commission – Chairman. (2) Chief Secretary or his nominee – Member. (3) Administrative Secretary/Head of Department – Member.	Consultation with the Goa Public Service Commission is necessary for making direct recruitment, promotion, confirmation, selecting an Officer for appointment by transfer on deputation and for amending/relaxing any of the provisions of these rules.	

[illegible]



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							<p><i>Note:</i> In case of non availability of suitable candidate with knowledge of Konkani for the post, the Goa Public Service Commission may recommend a candidate if otherwise found fit and this requirement can be relaxed by the Government on the recommendation of the Goa Public Service Commission, if the Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do.</p> <p><i>Desirable:</i></p> <p>(i) Diploma in Museology from a recognized institution.</p> <p>(ii) Experience in teaching.</p> <p>(iii) Knowledge of Marathi.</p>				<p>Degree in any stream from a recognized University.</p> <p><i>Transfer on deputation:</i></p> <p>An Official holding analogous post on regular basis under Central/State Government/Union Territory Administration.</p>		

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